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URBAN AND PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF BARRY.

TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL :-: REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

BY

LAWRENCE PICK,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Sanitary Authority.

BARRY DOCK:
"BARRY HERALD" OFFICES.
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AND

—PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.—

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,,	J. E. LEVERS, J.P.	,,	E. WALTON
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Radiographer:
J. C. KING, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond

Medical Superintendent:
PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent:
LAWRENCE PICK, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Matron:
Mrs. MYRA AUGUSTUS.
Caretakers: Mr. and Mrs. W. BRYANT.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Caretakers: Mr. and Mrs. T. FINLEY.

BARRY URBAN DISTRICT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PUBLIC OFFICES,

BARRY DOCK.

To the Chairman and Members of the Barry Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

In the continued absence of the Medical Officer of Health, it again becomes my duty as his deputy, to submit to you the Annual Report of the Urban District of Barry for the year 1917.

Owing to shortage of paper and clerical asssistance it has been decided to curtail the report so as to contain only essential matters relating to the Health of the town for the year 1917.

POPULATION.

The population of the district for the purposes of this report is based on an estimate of 5½ persons to each inhabited house.

This gives a population for the Urban District of Barry of 36,157.

This figure agrees very closely with that estimated from the issue of Sugar Cards.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The amount of House Refuse dealt with at the Destructors during the year was 4,581 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs.

TABLE I.

WARDS	Houses			Shops.				Total.			Re-marks
	Occupied Houses.	Vacant Houses.	Houses Building	Shops Inhabited.	Occupied foc Business only.	Shops Vacant, but Inhabited.	Vacant Shops.	Total Houses and Shops.	Lock-up Shops.	Other Buildings.	Population.
Cadoxton ...	1039	5	0	129	4	15	12	1204	3	19	6326
Court ...	866	0	0	61	1	10	0	938	0	12	5111
Castleland ...	756	0	0	132	27	5	1	921	14	17	4705
Holton ...	925	0	0	59	14	9	1	1008	0	19	5406
High Street ...	642	0	0	76	11	9	3	743	7	25	3984
Park ...	976	0	0	26	1	0	0	1003	9	14	5177
Dock ...	767	0	0	68	2	4	0	841	14	13	4198
Floating Population ...		...	..		...	...	...		...		
Total ...	5971	5	2	551	60	52	17	6658	47	119	36157

The total number of occupied houses, including shops is 6,574.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was 787; of these 400 were males and 387 females, being a decrease of 101, as

compared with 1916. The birth-rate was 21.7 per 1,000, compared with 25.1 for the previous year.

The following Table shows the number of Births, male and female, in each Ward during the year.

TABLE II.

Wards.	Male.	Female.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Park ...	32	40	1	72
High Street ...	30	34	2	64
Holton ...	40	52	2	92
Castleland ...	58	48	2	106
Court ...	94	70	6	164
Cadoxton ...	88	83	7	171
Dock ...	58	60	4	118
Totals ...	400	387	24	787

DEATHS.

The deaths for the year 1917 numbered 453. Of this number 240 were males and 213 females. The death-rate was 12.2, compared with 12.0 for the previous year.

The number of deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases during the same period was 28, being a decrease of 3, as compared with the previous year; the death-rate working out at 0.7, as against 0.8 in the previous year.

INQUESTS.—Forty inquests were held during the year.

The Deaths at all ages were as follow:—

	Number.
Under one year of age	100
One year and under five years	36
Five years and under fifteen years	16
Fifteen years and under twenty-five years ...	20
Twenty-five and under forty-five years... ...	77
Forty-five and under sixty-five years	112
Sixty-five and under seventy-five years... ...	49
Seventy-five and under eighty-five years ...	33
Eighty-five years and upwards	10
Total	453

The infant mortality was higher during the year than for several years previously, being 127.1, as compared with 88.9 in 1916 and 194 in 1899. The chief causes were Premature Birth 18 deaths, Bronchitis and Pneumonia 23, Diarrhœal Diseases 17. These causes accounted for 58 deaths, or over half the total number, as compared with 40 deaths from the same causes during 1916.

TABLE III.

Deaths under one year of age.

Asthenia	2
Congenital Syphilis	4
Suffocation	1
Measles	1
Premature Birth	18
Convulsions	6
Pemphigus	2
Inanition	3
Jaundice	1
Imperforate Anus	1
Spina Bifida	1
Gastritis	2
Pneumonia	9
Congenital Malformation	2

TABLE III. (Continued).

Bronchitis	14
Whooping Cough	3
Anencaphely	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Enteritis	13
Diarrhœa	4
Marasmus	2
Measles	1.
Tubercular Peritonitis	1
Meningitis	2
Atelectasis	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Tabes Mesenterica	1
Congenital Stricture of Pylorus	1

INFANT MORTALITY.

Table IV. shows the Infant mortality in Wards and death-rate.

TABLE IV.

Wards.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births
Park ...	**12**	**166·66**
High Street ...	**11**	**171·9**
Holton ...	**12**	**180·4**
Court ...	**19**	**115·9**
Castleland ...	**13**	**169·8**
Dock ...	**13**	**110·2**
Cadoxton ...	**15**	**87·7**
Total ...	**100**	**127·1**

TABLE V.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Births Registered	230	216	179	162
Males	128	103	83	86
Females	102	113	96	76
Rate per 1,000 per annum	26	24.5	20.3	18.3
Rate in 1916	24.7	27	25.2	22.9
Illegitimate Births	5	7	8	4
Rate per 1,000 Births	18.4	32.4	44.7	24.7
Deaths registered in district	110	113	72	110
Corrected Deaths	122	130	90	111
Male	70	78	48	58
Female	52	52	42	53
Corrected Death Rate	14.6	15.6	10.8	13.3
Rate in 1916	15.5	12.8	9.5	12.5
Deaths under One Year	24	27	25	24
Rate per 1,000 Population	2.6	3	2.4	2.6
Rate in 1916	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.2
Rate per 1,000 Births	104.3	125	139.7	148.1
Deaths 1—5 years	25	26	26	24
5—15 ,,	9	9	4	2
15—25 ,,	4	7	5	7
25—35 ,,	10	11	10	9
35—45 ,,	10	14	15	8
45—55 ,,	18	34	9	16
55—65 ,,	19	8	14	14
65—75 ,,	8	9	9	9
75—85 ,,	16	10	7	8
85 and upwards	3	2	1	4
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	8	9	6	5
Rate per 1,000 Population	.88	.99	.66	.55
Rate in 1916	1.02	.9	.57	1.02

TABLE VI.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	20	10	10	14
Diphtheria	29	10	14	7
Membraneous Croup ...	1	1	1	0
Enteric Fever	1	1	6	1
Erysipelas	6	1	7	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	4	0	2
Continued Fever ...	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0
Measles	12	12	78	428
Total Cases Notified ...	72	38	116	457
Total Deaths	7	9	6	6
Rate per 1,000 Population per annum	.84	1	.72	.72
Case Mortality per cent. ...	9.7	23.7	5.2	1.3
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	19	16	12	13
Other Forms	12	10	13	17
Total	31	26	25	30
Deaths	16	11	7	12
Rate per 1,000 Population	1.9	1.3	.8	1.4

TABLE VII.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
1. Premature Birth ...	5	3	3	7
2. Pneumonia	3	2	2	2
3. Enteritis	7	1	3	1
4. Jaundice	...	...	1	...
5. Convulsions	1	2	2	2
6. Spina Bifida	...	1	...	...
7. Inanition	...	1	2	...
8. Pemphigus	...	2	...	...
9. Asthenia	1	...	...	...
11. Measles	1	...	...	... 1
11. Congestion of Lungs ...	1	...	...	...
12. Marasmus	1	... 1	...	...
13. Anenesphaly ...	...	1	...	...
14. Atelectasis	1	...	...	...
15. Tubercular Meningitis...	...	1	...	...
16. Bronchitis	12	1	1	...
17. Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	1	...	...
18. Cong. Stricture of Pylorus	...	1	...	...
19. Meningitis	...	...	...	... 2
20. Diarrhœa	...	1	3	...
21. Cong. Malformation ...	...	...	...	... 2
22. Congenital Syphilis ...	1	1	...	... 2
23. Suffocation	...	...	...	... 1
24. Gastritis	...	...	...	... 1
25. Tubercular Peritonitis...	1	...	1	...
26. Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	... 1
27. Whooping Cough ...	...	4	...	...

Table VIII. shows the number of deaths registered from all causes in each Ward during the year.

TABLE VIII.

Wards.	Zymotic Disease.	Constitutional Disease.	Developmental Disease.	Local Disease.	Violence	Ill-defined, &c.	Totals.
Park ...	1	10	7	26	2	1	47
High Street ...	3	12	4	31	1	0	51
Holton ...	7	16	14	34	3	1	75
Castleland ...	6	18	2	38	1	0	65
Court ...	6	18	7	44	2	1	73
Cadoxton ...	7	14	3	34	5	3	66
Dock ...	7	16	6	36	10	1	76
Totals ...	37	99	43	243	24	7	453

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Zymotic death-rate 1916 0.8
,, ,, 1917 0.7

The 453 deaths from all causes included:—

Whooping Cough	6
Diphtheria	10
Diarrhœa	6
Enteric Fever	1
Measles	4
Continued Fever	1
Total	28

TABLE IX.

This Table shows the number of cases reported under the Notification Act during each month in the year.

Months.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever	Ophthal. Neon.	Phthisis.	Other Tuber.
Jan. ..	3	8	1	10	1	1	6	4
Feb. ...	2	12	0	6	1	0	6	0
Mar. ...	6	5	3	5	1	0	3	5
April ...	6	3	1	4	0	2	5	9
May ..	1	6	1	2	1	2	2	3
June ...	5	2	3	2	0	1	1	9
July ...	2	4	2	3	0	1	9	4
Aug. ...	40	4	2	3	4	0	2	0
Sept. ...	47	8	3	2	0	1	9	2
Oct. ...	125	4	1	5	0	1	9	7
Nov. ...	158	1	1	3	0	0	4	2
Dec. ...	127	3	1	4	1	0	4	3
Totals	522	60	19	54	9	2	60	52

Luring the year 786 cases of Infectious Disease were notified to me by medical practitioners under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. This shows a decrease of 336 cases compared with 1916. Thus there was a decrease in the notification of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria of 148, compared with 1916.

Table X. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases reported to me during the year 1917 and the deaths from the diseases notified.

TABLE X.

Name of Disease.	Cases Notified in 1917	Deaths registered.
Measles ...	522	4
Small Pox ...	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	54	0
Diphtheria ...	60	10
Membranous Croup	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	9	1
Erysipelas ...	19	0
Continued Fever ...	1	1

Infectious and other Diseases.

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox occurred in the district during 1917, nor was it necessary to keep any contacts under observation.

DIPHTHERIA.

Death-rate, .27 per 1,000 living.

Sixty cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, ocmpared with one hundred and eighteen for 1916. The decrease in the number of cases may be due in part to the fact that several cases have been discovered at the School Clinic and immediately isolated, thus preventing the spread of infection.

There were 10 deaths from this disease, giving a case mortality of 16.6 per cent. This rate might be very considerably lowered if patients were seen by a medical man and Antitoxin injected earlier.

Forty-two cases were removed to the Sanatorium, the remainder being treated at their own homes.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nineteen cases of Erysipelas were notified during 1917, as against twenty-nine in the previous year. No death resulted from this complaint.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever again decreased during 1917, fifty-four cases being notified. The disease was of a benign type, no death resulting. The disease was evenly distributed throughout the district.

During the year 25 cases have been treated at the Sanatorium.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Nine cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, compared with ten notified during 1916. One death resulted from the disease. Six were local cases, the remainder being seafaring men.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis shows an increase compared with 1916 of 15, there being 60 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, and 52 cases of other forms. The deaths from Phthisis numbered 36, and from other forms 4, a total of 40, being a dercease of 4 compared with 1916.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population was 1.1, and from Phthisis only 1.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year, but it is doubtful whether certain midwives in the district altogether realise the necessity for carrying out the Regulation of the Central Midwives' Board with regard to calling in Medical Assistance for discharge from the eyes occurring shortly after birth.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa was rather more prevalent during the year than last year, and there were six deaths of children under one year, compared ith four in 1916.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Death-rate, 0.16 per 1,000

Whooping Cough was more prevalent during 1917 than in the previous year, six deaths resulting. This disease is treated very lightly by parents, and little effort is made to prevent other children of the family being affected or even to procure adequate treatment for the sufferers.

MEASLES.

Measles was much less prevalent in 1917 than in the previous year, only 25 cases being notified in the first seven months. Subsequently there was a mild epidemic of the complaint, lasting during the rest of the year. Altogether 522 cases were notified during the year and there were four deaths, giving a case mortality of under 1 per cent. Coincidently with this epidemic there was an explosive outbreak of Mumps over 1,000 cases of the latter disease having been traced. These two epidemics necessitated the closing of all the schools except Barry Island Mixed and Infants'

CANCER.

Death-rate per 1,000, 1.05.

Thirty-nine deaths resulted from this disease, as compared with twenty-one for the previous year.

When application is made, disinfection of premises and clothing is carried out in any case of death from Cancer.

ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

During the year two hundred and seventy patients were admitted into the Accident and Surgical Hospital, of which eighty-two were accidents not necessitating operation, seven were medical cases, and the rest general surgical cases. Altogether one hundred and sixty-six operations were performed, in addition to ninety-three operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids on school children in connection with the School Clinic. Of the eighty-two accidents admitted thirty-one were fractures.

The average duration of each patient's residence in hospital was 14½ days.

The following were amongst the General Surgical cases:—

Appendicitis 21 cases.
Hernia 9 cases.
Ruptured Gastric Ulcer 1 case.
Congenital Dilatation of Colon 1 case.
Intestinal Obstruction 2 cases.
Strangulated Hernia 8 cases.
Ovariotomy 1 case.
Other Abdominal cases, 5 cases.
Gall Stones 1 case.
Shock 5 cases.

There were nine cases involving amputation, including two cases of amputation of both legs. These two cases were both caused on the railway and were admitted within twelve hours of each other. One of the cases died of shock following the injuries and the other recovered.

There were fifteen deaths in the hospital during the year. The causes were as follows:—

Post operative shock.
Ovarian Disease.
Intestinal Obstruction.
Ruptured Gastric Ulcer.

Shock following compound fracture of both thighs.
Gun shot wound.
Septic Meningitis (Trephining).
Shock after accident.
Fractured skull.
Strangulated Umbilical Hernia.
Compound fracture of thigh and internal injuries.
Injuries to Head.
Tetanus.
Gall Stones.
Perforation of Gut.

Two hundred and fifty cases of minor accidents were seen in the Casuality department. These were for the most part attended to once and referred to their own doctors, but a few were seen and treated until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The Notification of Births Act specifies that every Medical Practitioner, Midwife, or the head of the family must notify to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, the birth of any child occurring within the district.

The Act was adopted in March, 1908.

Particulars are taken by the Nurse as to the occupation of the parents, how many children were born previously, how many living, are they healthy, how many died under one year of age, and causes of death.

In the course of the year the Nurse makes at least four visits to each child, the first at birth, and subsequently at 3, 7, and 12 months.

After each visit she enters upon a card the progress the baby is making.

During the year, I received 801 notifications, as ocmpared with 899 in 19[illegible]

It was formerly the practice to visit all infants immediately on the receipt of the notification, but since the latter part of the year the first visit has been deferred until after the tenth day in cases where a doctor or a certifiacted midwife is in attendance.

One hundred children died during the year under one year of age.

Though there are a few cases where information is refused to the Health Visitors, and a certain number, usually among the well-to-do section of the community where the doctor in attendance desires that the Visitor shall not call, I think I am justified in saying that the work of the Health Visitors is greatly appreciated. I am informed by them that frequently they are consulted by mothers about their babies, apart from their routine visits. This shows a growing confidence between mothers and Health Visitors which is essential if the maximum good is to be got from this branch of Public Health work.

The following information relates to the working of the Act during the year :—

Number of Births notified	801
,, Males	407
,, Females	394
,, Infants born living	770
,, Infants born dead	31
,, Visits paid	3326
Information unobtainable owing to removal	61
Information refused	9

STATISTICS OF INFANT FEEDING.

	New Births.	3 Months.	7 Months.	12 Mths.
Breast only	688	437	381	85
Breast and Cow's milk ...	2	15	16	6
Breast and other foods ...	7	49	69	178
Cows' milk only	26	48	60	10
Cows' milk and other milk ...	2	50	77	128
Condensed milk	14	35	30	12
Condensed milk and other foods	3	15	33	34
Other foods	9	35	31	195

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was formally opened on July 30th by the Chairman of the Committee, Councillor C. B. Griffiths, in the absence, owing to illness, of the Chairman of the Council.

The opening was followed by a very successful Baby Show, which was held in Romilly Park, there being over two hundred and twenty entries.

The work of the Centre is divided into three parts: (a) Ante Natal, (b) Natal, (c) Post Natal.

Ante Natal.—A clinic for expectant mothers is held each Monday afternoon at the school clinic. There, the expectant mother is seen, advice given, and any necessary examination made, if desired. Patients desiring assistance of any sort at their confinement make application at the clinic, and particulars as to means, previous pregnancies, and other matters are recorded. One of the Health Visitors subsequently calls on the patient at her home to verify the particulars obtained and to give any advice that may appear necessary.

In cases of necessity, nourishment, e.g., milk, meat, vegetables, etc., are provided for expectant mothers on the order of the Medical Officer.

Natal.—This part of the work consists in providing midwives, accouchment and laying-in outfits in cases of necessity.

Either the whole or a part of the midwife's fee is paid by the committee acording to circumstances. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of the services of a medical man when necessary, both at the time of confinement, and subsequently both for mother and child.

Post Natal.—This consists for the most part of a baby clinic, held at the same time as that for expectant mothers. Mothers are also seen at this clinic for causes arising out of their confinement.

The baby clinic is intended primarily for infants under twelve months old, and to be an extension of the work done by the Health Visitors under the Notification of Births Act. In practice, however, it is found impossible to altogether exclude children of over twelve months, and in point of fact, in my opinion this work should be extended as soon as possible to include the systematic supervision of all children up to school age.

The first clinic was held on September 3rd and was held weekly for the rest of the year except on Christmas Eve.

The following is a short summary of the work done. It is intended to make a full report of the work done since the opening at the end of this year:—

Number of Children seen	102
Number of Attendances	182
Applications for Midwife by expectant mothers	35
Applications granted	34
Expectant mothers provided with nourishment before or after confinement	11

Local Government Board Tables

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1917, and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT. — BARRY URBAN.

TABLE I.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year,	Births.		Total Deaths regist'r'd in the District.		Transferable Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett						Under 1 year.		At all ages.	
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.			Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1911	33767	899	26·6	355	10·5	11	15	97	107·9	359	10·6
1912	33767	808	23·9	344	10·2	16	22	69	85·4	350	10·4
1913	34535	864	24·7	312	9·0	19	36	80	92·6	329	9·5
1914	34726	895	25·8	401	11·5	21	18	89	99·5	398	11·5
1915	35301	866	24·5	382	10·8	12	45	70	80·83	406	11·5
1916	35301	888	25.1	394	11·1	16	49	79	88·9	427	12·0
1917	36157	787	21·7	441	12·2	12	59	100	127·1	453	12·2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4104.
Total population at all ages 33,767
Total families or separate occupiers 6,249
(At Census of 1911).

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1917.

NAME OF DISTRICT. — BARRY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages	Cases Notified in Whole District. At Ages—Years. Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upward	Total Cases Notified in each Locality. Park Ward.	High street Ward.	Holton Ward.	Court Ward.	Castleland Ward.	Cadoxton Ward.	Dock Ward.	Removed to Hospital
Continued Fever	1						1							1		
Diphtheria	60		11	35	9	3	2		2	2	15	6	8	12	15	42
Erysipelas	19	1	1	1	1	10	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	
Scarlet Fever	54		10	40	3	1			8	10	10	8	3	9	6	25
Enteric Fever	9			1	2	5	1			1	2	2	1	1	2	5
Ophthalmic Neonatorum ...	9	9									1	2	2	2	2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	60	1	3	5	12	32	7		9	7	12	9	8	11	4	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	52	2	7	16	18	9			3	3	7	10	12	11	6	
Measles	522	23	260	222	15		1	1	92	120	106	76	40	30	58	
Totals	786	36	292	320	60	60	16	2	117	146	156	116	77	79	95	72

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, WAYCOCK ROAD, BARRY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, COLCOT ROAD, BARRY

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1917.

NAME OF DISTRICT: BARRY URBAN.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents," whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Enteric Fever	1						1			
Measles	4	1	1	2						
Whooping Cough	6	3	1	2						
Diphtheria	10		1	5	4					6
Phthisis	36				1	3	26	6		2
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	1	1	1	2		1			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1				1	2			1
Cancer, malignant disease	39						5	24	10	
Meningitis	10	2	2	2	2	1		1		2
Organic Heart Disease	36				2	7	14	13		2
Bronchitis	36	14	2			1	2	6	11	
Pneumonia (all forms)	42	8	3	4	1	2	6	9	9	3
Other diseases of respiratory organs	4				1	1		1	1	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	22	18	1	1			2			
Cirrhosis of Liver	4						1	3		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20					1	2	10	7	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	4					2	2			1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	25	25								2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	23	1	2	1	1	3	7	6	2	10
Other Defined Diseases	114	19	4	2	3	6	15	23	42	
Diseases ill-defined	7	7								
Totals	453	100	18	20	17	28	86	102	82	30

TABLE IV.

BARRY URBAN DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1917. Nett Deaths from stated causes at Various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Whooping Cough						1	1	1		3
Infective Enteritis							1		1	2
Diarrhœa							3	1		4
Measles								1		1
Atelectasis	1				1					1
Premature Birth	13	1	3		17					17
Asthenia	2				2					2
Malformation	3				3					3
Gastritis						1			1	2
Anancephaly	1				1					1
Meningitis							1	1		2
Inanition	2				2	1				3
Intestinal Obstruction ...			1		1					1
Jaundice	1				1					1
Congenital Stricture of Pylours				1	1					1
Bronchitis		1	3		4	3	3	2	2	14
Spina Bifida		1			1					1
Convulsions		1		1	2	1	2	1		6
Enteritis			1		1	4	5		1	11
Pemphigus			1		1	1				2
Marasmus.						1	1			2
Tubercular Meningitis ...								1		1
Pneumonia				1	1	3	1	1	3	9
Asphyxiation						1				1
Tabes Mesenterica ..							1	1		2
Congenital Syphitis ..	1	1		1	3		1			4
Other causes	2								1	3
Total	26	5	9	4	44	17	20	10	9	100

TABLE V.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality

DURING THE YEAR 1917.

(Provincial figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1917 have been ustd for the purposes of this Table.)

..... ...	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-rate for 1000 Civilian Population							Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.*			
		All Causes	Enteric fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Violence	Diarhœa and Enteritis (under 2 Years)-	Total deaths under one year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	17·8	14·4	0·03	0·30	0·02	·13	0·13	0·52	12·18	97	25·7	91·5	7·0	1·5
96 Great Towns (including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000	18·1	14·6	0·02	0·41	0·03	0·15	0·13	0·53	16·14	104	31·2	91·5	7·6	0·9
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000 ...	18·0	13·2	0·03	0'30	0·02	0·15	0·13	0·45	10·08	93	17·5	92·8	5·4	1·8
London	17·5	15·0	0·02	0·48	0·02	0·13	0·14	0·59	18·70	103	47·1	90·5	9·4	0·1
Barry	21·7	12·2	0·02	0·11	...	0·16	0·27	0·66	22·86	100	66·2	94·8	8·7	1·

* Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1917.

NOTE.—The Deahts of Non-Residents occurring in public institutions in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in such institutions beyond the limits of the District are included.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
1. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	14	14	4	1	1	1		2				37
II. Parasitic Diseases												0
III. Dietic Diseases												0
IV. Constitutional Diseases	4	2	3	6	15	19	19	18	10	3		99
V. Developmental Diseases	25							1	5	4	8	43
VI. Local Diseases	49	17	8	10	4	29	24	42	34	25	1	243
VII. Deaths from Violence	1	3	1	3	3	5	3	3		1	1	24
VIII. Deathsfrom Ill-defined and not specified Causes ...	7											7
Totals	100	36	16	20	23	54	46	66	49	33	10	453
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES. 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.												
Measles	1	3										4
Whooping Cough	3	3										6
Diphtheria		6	4									10
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever...								1				1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever					1							1

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1917.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	32 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
Diarrhœal Diseases..												
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	4	2										6
Malarial Diseases.												
Ague						1						1
Venereal Diseases.												
Syphilis	6			1								7
Septic Diseases.												
Pyœmia Septicæmia								1				1
V.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
Rheumatic Fever				1								1
Rheumatism								1				1
Cancer, Malignant Disease					1	4	11	13	8	2		39
Tabes Mesenterica	2											2
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	1	2	2					1				6
Phthisis			1	3	13	13	5	1				36
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1			1		1	1					4
Anæmia, Chlorosis				1			2					3
Diabetes Mellitus					1	1		1				4
Other Constitutional Diseases								1	2			3

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1917.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	32 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.												
Premature Birth	18											18
Atelectasis	1											1
Congenital Malformations	6											5
Old Age								1	5	4	8	18
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
1.—Diseases of Nervous System.												
Inflammation of Brain or Membraue	2	4	2	1				1				10
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis						1	2	6	7	2		18
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane					1	2		3				6
Epilepsy			1				1	1		1		4
Convulsions	6	1										7
Laryngismus Stridulus		1										1
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ..							2	1		1		4
Other Diseases of Nervous System										1		1
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.												
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)		1										1
Diseases of Circulatory System.												
Valvular Diseases of Heart				2		7	3	5	6	4		27
Other Diseases of Heart							1	2	3			6
Aneurism							2	1				3
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels						2		1	2	4		9

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1917.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
Diseases of Respiratory System.												
Laryngitis			1									1
Bronchitis	14	2		1		2	3	3	4	7		36
Pneumonia	8	7	1	2	1	5	2	7	6	2	1	42
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				1						1		2
Diseases of Digestive System.												
Diseases of Stomach	2					1						3
Enteritis	14					2						16
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	1							1				2
Peritonitis		1	1		1							3
Cirrhosis of Liver						1	1	2				4
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1							1				2
Other Diseases of Digestive System						1	1					2
Diseases of Lymphatic System. (e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen)			2			1						3
Diseases of Urinary System.												
Nephritis						1	4	2	4	2		13
Bright's Disease				1		1	1	3	1			7
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate								1				1
Other Diseases of the Urinary System									1			1

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1917

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
Diseases of Reproductive System.												
a. of Organs of Generation.												
Female Organs					1		1					2
b. Of Parturition.												
Abortion, Miscarriage						1						1
Puerperal Convulsions						1						1
Other Accidents of Childbirth				2								2
Diseases of Integumentaay System.												
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	2											2
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.												
Accident or Negligence.												
Fracture and Contusions		1			2	2	2	2		1	1	11
Poison		1										1
Drowning				1		3	1	1				6
Suffocation	1	1										2
Otherwise...			1	2								3
Suicide.												
Gunshot Wounds					1							1
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.												
Debility Atrophy, Inanition	2											2
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	5											5

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	22
2. Diarrhœal ,, ...	6
3. Malarial ,, ...	1
4. Zoogenous ,, ...	0
5. Venereal ,, ...	7
6. Septic ,, ...	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	0
III.—DIETIC DISEASES	0
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	99
V.—DEVELOPMENT DISEASES	43
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
1. Diseases of Nervous System	51
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	1
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	45
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	81
5. Diseases of Digestive System	32
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	3
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ...	0
8. Diseases of Urinary System	22
9. Diseases of Reproductive System	0
(a). Diseases of Organs of Generation	2
(b). Diseases of Parturition	4
10. Diesases of Bones and Joints	0
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	2
VII.—VIOLENCE.	
1. Accident or Negligence	23
2. Homicide	0
3. Suicide	1
4. Execution	0
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	7
Total ...	453

It will be seen from the foregoing report that there was a decrease in the birtrs registered of 101, the birth-rate falling from 25.1 to 21.7 per 1,000 of population.

The net Deaths increased by 26, the rate per 1,000 being .2 more than in the previous year. The deaths from Constitutional Diseases accounting for the increase.

The deaths from Zymotic diseases has fallen from 31 to 28.

Unfortunately the Infantile Mortality shows a considerable increase, being 127.1 per 1,000 births, compared with 88.9 in 1916. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis, the latter disease being particularly prevalent during the first quarter.

The total number of Infectious Diseases show a very large decrease, there having been 443 fewer cases notified than in 1916, including 298 fewer cases of Measles, 58, fewer cases of Diphtheria, and 90 fewer cases of Scarlet Fever. There was a slight increase in Tuberculosis.

The work of the Staff, both outdoor and indoor, has been carried out to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE PICK.

REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

TO THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1917.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,—

I herewith beg to submit to you a summary of the work carried out in my Department for the year ending December 31st, 1917.

The Housing question which I reported upon last year is still the same Overcrowding exists in certain parts of the town, more especially in Cadoxton, Dock, and Court Wards.

NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances and defects which were discovered were chiefly choked and defective drains, broken paving and floors, defective roofs to Houses, and foul accumulations.

Notices were served in the majoiity of cases, specifying the work to be carried out, and little difficulty was experienced in getting the necessary work done. It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances.

1,320 houses were inspected, and of this number 420 were found to require attention. Altogether, various nuisances and defects amounting to 835 were discovered and remedied.

SHOP HOURS ACT.

The Shops and other premises were frequently visited, and with few exceptions the various Clauses of the above Act were complied with.

Early Closing Orders are in operation in connetcion with the following trades:—Butchers, Pork Butchers, Chemists, Drapers and Milliners, and Hairdressers.

The majority of shops close on Wednesdays, but a proportion close on each day of the week.

At the latter end of 1916, an Order was put into operation necessitating the closing of practically all shops at 8 p.m. on the first five days of the week, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Twenty persons were warned during the year for infringements of the Act.

There are 611 shops in the urban district, and the following table indicates the day chosen for the weekly half holiday on the various days.

Day of Closing.	Number of Shops closed.
Monday	67
Tuesday	29
Wednesday	434
Thursday	56
Friday	7
Saturday	18

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The visits made to the various cases during the year show a decrease as compared with the previous year, the decrease being most notable in Diphtheria, Measles, and Scarlet Fever. Very little difficulty is now experienced in persuading the Parents to have their children removed to the Sanatorium. The number of cases removed to the Hospital was 72.

DISINFECTION.

540 Houses were disinfected after the various Diseases, and 4,201 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected at the Steam Disinfector.

DRAIN TESTING.

Owing to the depletion of the Staff and the transference to another Department of one of my officers, very little Drain Testing could be done.

When complaints are made respecting any drain, steps are immediately taken to have the same tested. Altogether 62 drains were tested and when found defective, the necessary alterations and repairs carried out.

FOOD INSPECTION.

448 lbs. of Bacon were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed; also three tons of Carrots which had come by rail were found unfit for human food and were likewise dealt with.

S. B. SOMMERFIELD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DAIRY COWS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,—

During the year I made 175 visits to Cowsheds and examined 1,682 Cows. I found 55 cows suffering from Mammitis; in all cases temporary or total prohibition of the use of the milk for human consumption was ordered. Two cows were found suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder; these cows were slaughtered and eventually condemned as they were also found affected with generalised Tuberculosis.

REG. W. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,—

During the year I have condemned and caused to be destroyed at the Abattoir and Shops 10,424 lbs. of meat unfit for human consumption, an increase of 358 lbs over that tof 1916, the major portion being condemned owing to its being affected with Tuberculosis, viz.: 6,938 lbs. This increase is due to the fact that a larger number of Cows are being slaughtered. Tubercular disease was found in Cows to the extent of 12 per cent., bulls 2 per cent., steers and heifers 1.5 per cent., and pigs 5 per cent.

I have suggested to the Health Committee that the Council should erect a Steam Digester for the treatment of condemned meat and organs thus rendering it fit for poultry and pig food. The Council have agreed to spend £100, and it is to be hoped that the erection will take place as soon as possible, and as the Barry Abattoirs are to be used as a slaughtering and distributing centre it is only reasonable to expect that a larger quantity of meat will be condemned.

The following Table shows the amount of meat condemned and destroyed each month.

MEAT AND PORK.

	Tuberculosis	Other than Tubercular Disease	Total
January	998	78	1076
February	151	205	356
March	857	212	1069
April	585	166	751
May	691	277	968
June	709	219	928
July	144	219	363
August	551	266	817
September	214	196	410
October	204	1240	1444
November	948	193	1141
December	896	205	1101
	6938	3486	10,424

REG. W. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the past year and the previous one. The receipts amounted to £654 8s. 3d. The figures are furnished by Mr. Curtis, manager.

	1917.	1916.
Beasts	2,331	2,127
Sheep	10,479	8,976
Pigs	3,992	4,564
Calves	585	401
TOTAL	17,387	16,068

REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Labelled: Public Supply, Barry.

No. of Sample: 3649.

Date of Analysis: February 22nd— 27th, 1918.

Appearance in two-foot tube: Pale green; clear.

Reaction: Distinctly alkaline.

Total Hardness: 32.0 deg.

Nitrogen as Nitrates: Considerable amount.

Saline (or "Free") Ammonia: .0006 parts per 100,000.

Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia: .0020 parts per 100,000.

Poisonous Metals: Nil.

Nitrates: Nil.

Phosphates: Nil.

Sulphates: Nil.

Microscopic Examination of the Sediment: Practically nil. Animate forms rare.

REMARKS:

A hard water.

Chemical analysis of the sample shows no evidence of any contamination by sewage, or animal, or vegetable matter.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

9, The Parade, Cardiff.

District: Barry Urban.

No. of Sample: 3648. Date Received: February 21st, 1918.

Sample Labelled: Tap, Public Supply Barry.

No. of Organisms developing at 37 deg. C: 28 per cubic centimetre.

,, ,, ,, 20 deg. C: 130 ,,

No Bacillus Coli Organisms present in 50 c.c., 10 c.c., or in smaller amounts

REMARKS:

Satisfactory.

Bacteriological examination shows no evidence of any contamination

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

RAINFALL IN 1817

At Biglis Pumping Station, in the County of Glamorgan.

RAIN GUAGE.

Diameter of Funnel: Five inches.

Height of Top from Ground, 1 ft.; Above Sea Level, 20 feet.

Months.	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		No. of Days with 0·1 or more recorded.
	Inches	Inches.	Date.	
January ...	1.29	·35	7	13
February ...	1.43	·73	19	9
March ...	2 43	·37	11	18
April ..	1·93	·78	11	12
May ...	2.54	1·09	12	12
June ...	2·53	·64	28	14
July ...	2·90	1·24	3	7
August ...	6·02	·82	27	23
September ...	2 26	·76	18	15
October ...	6·22	1·76	3	24
November ...	2·01	·45	8	17
December ...	1·05	·43	15	7
Total ...	32·61	...	...	171

SUNSHINE IN 1917.

The following Table shows the number of Hours of Bright Sunshine during the year 1917.

Months.	Total Hours Bright Sunshine	Max.	Date.	Days with no sun
January ...	45·7	6·3	9	14
February ...	75·1	8 4	9	10
March ...	109·0	10·0	8	7
April ..	197·0	12·6	20	Nil
May ..	184·6	13·2	4	4
June ...	215·0	13·6	5	1
July ...	224·0	13·3	4	1
August ...	157·7	12·8	19	4
September ..	135·9	10·6	2	3
October ...	120·0	8·7	28	4
November ...	47·3	7·3	7	11
December ...	72·6	6·2	5	7
Total ...	1583·9	...	..	66

RAINFALL AT BIGLIS FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS STATED IN INCHES.

Month	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914	1915	1916.	1917.
Jan..	2·05	1·79	3·52	1·23	4·74	6 12	1·49	3 2	2·55	1·29
Feb..	1·62	0 70	3 95	3.71	2·29	1·12	2·28	3·42	6·01	1·43
Mar.	2·44	3·53	0·63	2 81	5·35	4·29	5·79	1·58	3·91	2·43
April	2·31	1·98	2·49	2·06	0·60	3 61	2·00	1·11	1·91	1·93
May.	1 02	1·58	3·12	0 90	1·50	1·88	2·03	2·77	4·21	2·54
June	0·28	2·88	5·02	2·43	5·02	1·86	2·50	1·36	3·26	2·53
July.	2·78	3 10	2·32	0·02	3·19	0 37	4·83	4·48	1·71	2·90
Aug.	4 29	3·20	5·33	1 18	9·68	0·37	3·87	1·36	3·43	6·02
Sept.	4 39	3 78	0 50	1·88	0·71	2 86	2·72	1·90	2·96	2·26
Oct.	2·96	5·88	4 98	2·99	5·70	4 15	1 83	4·19	7·66	6·22
Nov.	1·34	1·89	6·20	3 97	2·74	3·84	4·21	2·49	2·44	2·01
Dec.	2·44	5·16	5·49	7·47	6·10	1 76	6 96	7·42	3·51	1·05
Total	27·92	35·47	43 55	30·65	47 62	32·23	40.51	35·28	43·56	32·61

STATEMENT SHOWING WATER CONSUMED FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR 1917.

Pumped to Reservoir : 376,609,593 gallons.

Yield of Pencoedtre Spring : Nil.

Total : 376,609,593 gallons.

Average consumption per day : 1,032,527 gallons.

Average consumption per head : 29.49 gallons.

BARRY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

BARRY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

PUBLIC OFFICES,
BARRY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the Year 1917.

The Barry Port Sanitary Authority was constituted in the year 1893.

The Regulations of the Local Government Board prescribe with regard to the Medical Officer of Health:

> "That he shall prepare an annual report to be made to "the end of December in each year, comprising tabular "statements (as far as he shall have been able to obtain the "necessary information) of the sickness and mortality of "persons on shipboard within the district, classified accord- "ing to diseases, ages and vessels, and a summary of the "action taken during the year for preventing the spread of "disease. The report shall also contain an account of the "proceedings in which he has taken part, or advised under "the Public Health Act 1875, so far as such proceedings "relate to conditions dangerous or injurious to health, and "also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on "his advice, for sanitary purposes, over places and vessels "that the Port Sanitary Authority has power to regulate, "with nature and results of any proceedings which may have "be so required and in respect of the same during the "year."

The Report shall also include an account of the proceedings taken or advised under the Acts, Orders and Regulations relating to the examination of foods within the Port.

This report is, therefore, made in accordance with the above regulations.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS.

No vessel infected with Cholera has entered the port during the year, and no case of Cholera has occurred on board any vessel after arrival.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Local Government Board have been observed. No case of Plague was reported within the port sanitary district of Barry or upon any ship in the port during 1917.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Considerable attention has been given to rat destruction upon vessels and in warehouses around the docks.

The concrete floors of the transit sheds alongside No. 2 Dock prevent rats burrowing, consequently their numbers are more easily kept down. The proprietors of the flour mills use destructive measures with great success to ensure their premises being kept as free from rats as possible. Ships arriving directly or indirectly from infected or suspected ports receive special attention, so as to direct the destruction of all rats on board.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Hugh Macewen, Medical Inspector Local Government Board, the Port Sanitary Authority obtained a supply of rat guards for use on the hausers and mooring ropes of vessels from infected ports.

The Sanitary Authority also possess rat traps of various kinds for use upon ships, and in warehouses for trapping rats.

Owing to a great decrease of stored pit props on the dock side there is not much harbourage for rats, and there appear to be comparatively few on the premises.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Arrangements have been made with the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority for hospital accommodation on the Flat Holm Island for isolating persons suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague on board ships. The expenses of the buildings and upkeep of the hospital are jointly borne with Cardiff. The provision made is for 16 beds, in addition to the apartments and offices for attendants. The island is 40 acres in extent, and about 4 miles distant from the mainland, and is situate near the mooring station appointed for infected vessels bound for Barry Docks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Special attention was given to vessels on which cases of Infectious Disease was notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—On January 19, the s.s. "Selje" arrived at Barry from Boulogne, and a fireman found to be ill on board. Upon medical examination he was notified to be suffering from Diphtheria. He was removed to hospital and all infected clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam. The crew's living places were fumigated and cleansed. No other case of sickness occurred on board while the vessel remained in port.

DIPHTHERIA.—The s.s. "Snetinden" arrived at Barry from Nantes on January 23, and a man was reported to be sick. He was medically examined and notified to be suffering from Diphtheria. On January 24 another member of the crew was found to be ill with the same disease. Both men were removed to hospital, and their clothing and bedding taken to the steam disinfector. The crew's quarters were fumigated and cleansed. The remainder of the crew were found to be in good health.

TYPHOID.—The s.s. "Rossetti" arrived from Avonmouth on February 19. A message was received from the Medical Officer of Bristol stating that a case of Typhoid was removed to hospital from the vessel immediately before leaving for Barry. Under these circumstances the disinfection of the ship was carried out in this port. No other case of sickness was found on board.

DIPHTHERIA.—On March 13, the s.s. "Kurmark" arrived from Glasgow. Upon visiting the vessel a member of the crew was found to be unwell. He was medically examined and reported to be suffering from Diphtheria. He was removed to hospital and his room and clothing were disinfected. All other persons on board were reported to be well.

SCARLET FEVER.—The sailing ship "Clackmanshire" was reported in Barry Roads with a member of the crew ill on board. Upon boarding the vessel in Barry Roads a case of Scarlet Fever was notified. Arrangements were made for the patient to be received into the Cardiff Hospital. All necessary disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and the vessel proceeded to sea.

SCARLET FEVER.—The s.s. "Polescar" arrived at Barry on May 14. The master reported that immediately prior to leaving Havre, an apprentice was removed to hospital and was reported to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. The patient's room, bedding, and other effects were disinfected at this port. No other case of sickness occurred on the vessel.

MEASLES.—On May 27 the s.s. "Hazelwood" arrived from Barrow. On May 29 three children, aged one and a half, three, and five years respectively, were found on board with symptoms of measles. They were medically attended and notified to be suffering from Measles and removed to hospital. The berths used by the patients and all infected clothing and bedding were disinfected.

BERI BERI.—The s.s. "Sutlej" arrived at Barry on May 24 from Glasgow. The vessel had previously sailed from Cuba. The captain reported that six Lascar firemen were ill on board. They were medically attended and reported to be suffering with Beri Beri. On May 28 one man died; the remaining five recovered. The vessel was visited daily while in port. The crew's living spaces were thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

SMALL POX.—The s.s. "Gilestone" was visited daily while in port and the crew kept under observation owing to a message from the Medical Officer of Portsmouth notifying that a case of Small Pox had been removed from the vessel while the vessel was at that port.

TYPHOID FEVER.—On August 14 the Swedish s.s. "Bo" arrived for Bordeaux with one of the crew ill on board. He was medically examined and notified to be suffering with Typhoid. He was removed to hospital and the infected bedding and clothing disinfected with steam. The vessel was fumigated and the drinking water tanks emptied and cleansed and a fresh supply of drinking water provided. No other case of sickness occurred on board while the vessel remained at this port.

TYPHOID FEVER.—The s.s. "Headcliffe" arrived from London on September 14 and reported that three members of the crew had been removed to hospital suffering with Typhoid. After arrival at Barry another seaman was notified to be infected with Typhoid. He was removed to hospital and his clothing and room disinfected. The drinking water tanks were emptied and cleansed, and fresh drinking water taken on board.

DIPHTHERIA.—On December 31 a case of Diphtheria was notified by the ship's surgeon on the American s.s. "Bath." The patient was removed to hospital and all infected articles of bedding and clothing disinfected, and the crew's living quarters were fumigated. No other sickness occurred on the vessel while at this port.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Vessels are inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. Section 110 of the Act of 1875 states that a ship when within he district of a Local Authority, shall be dealt with as a house within the district.

The duties of Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships, include attention to cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, and the provision of stoves or other suitable means of warming the crew's living spaces; also the prevention of dampness and offensive effluvia in same.

Water closets, chain lockers, limbers, bilges, holds, and fore and aft peaks often require attention. Drinking-water tanks and store rooms for provisions are also inspected, and orders given for cleansing same, when necesary.

The tabulated particulars given in this report indicate the large amount of work devolving upon the port sanitary officers.

The duties of inspection for the year 1917 have been carried out under unusual difficulties, owing to two of the Port Sanitary Inspectors being away on military duties in H. M. Army.

Inspector J. H. Lewis is attached to the Royal Engineers, and Inspector J. T. Evans to a sanitary company in connection with the R.A.M.C.

Previous to the enlistment in H. M. Army of the two Inspectors named, an officer was always on duty at the pier head boarding vessels upon arrival. Now it is only possible to do day duty, and visit ships which have entered during the night, on the following day.

Many extra hours of duty have been necessary in order to carry out the inspection of vessels and perform other duties which have claimed attention.

Special visits have been made to vessels arriving from home ports, upon communications being received from Sanitary Officers of the various ports complaining of defects on board for which they have served notices.

The necessary cleansing and repairs have frequently been done at Barry, and notices complied with before the vessels proceeded to sea.

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board a record is kept of all vessels inspected, and the result of such inspection. All defects found are recorded. The attention of the Master or Officer in Charge of any vessel is at once drawn to the nature of the defects discovered, and to the work required to be done.

The notices served for abatement of nuisances during the year under review received due attention, and all notices were complied with at the time of making this report.

The number of vessels inspected was 3,453, compared with 3,934 for 1916, a decrease of 481 for the past year.

Three hundred and eighty-six vessels were found with living spaces or sanitary conveniences in a more or less dirty or defective condition, as compared with 462 for 1916. The percentage of dirty and defective vessels being 11.2, compared with 10.7 in 1916.

Two hundred and thirty written notices were served, and 156 verbal orders were given to owners or officers in charge to remedy insanitary conditions.

All orders issued were complied with, and no Statutory notices were served.

The number of seamen entering the port during 1917 was 79,858, as compared with 89,186 for 1916.

WATER ANALYSIS.

During the year 37 samples of drinking water were taken from the water tanks of vessels in dock. These were submitted for analysis at the County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. Twenty-two samples were found to be of good quality and 15 samples reported as unsatisfactory. In each case where the water was found contaminated, or of doubtful purity, the water tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking fresh drinking water on board.

The following table shows the number of vessels inspected and the nationality of same.

Nationality	Steam	Sail	Total
American	17	—	17
Argentine	1	—	1
Belgian	45	—	45
Brazilian	7	—	7
British	2278	168	2446
Danish	28	—	28
Dutch	12	—	12
French	306	1	307
Greek	38	—	38
Italian	24	—	24
Japanese	1	—	1
Norwegian	432	2	434
Portugese	14	—	14
Roumanian	3	—	3
Russian	48	1	49
Swedish	12	1	13
Spanish	14	—	14
Total	3280	173	3453

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

The Port Sanitary Officers have made frequent inspections of all sanitary conveniences on the dock side, and those provided for workmen at the various factories and workshops around the docks.

Nuisances discovered have been reported upon, and the persons responsible for same were requested to remedy all defects and want of cleanliness, where necessary. The sanitary condition of premises around the docks are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

QUAYSIDE NUISANCES.

Nuisances are often caused by filth discharged from ships on the dock walls. During the year 54 orders were issued to officers in charge of vessels to remove nuisances of this nature, and 22 orders were given for removal of offensive refuse on the dock side. All orders issued for these matters have received prompt attention.

DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, ETC.

Sixteen vessels and 820 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected on account of Infectious Disease and other causes. When inspecting vessels, orders are often given to destroy dirty and verminous beds in the ships' furnaces. During the year 328 beds were disposed of in this way. Offensive refuse on vessels has also been destroyed in the same manner on 58 vessels.

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER, 1910, 1912.

In all instances where animals have been found on board vessels the regulations issued under the Foreign Animals Order have been enforced by the Port Sanitary Inspectors.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations and the Foreign Meat Regulations have been carried out, so far as their provisions relate to the inspection of food arriving by ship from home and foreign parts.

Considerable quantities of frozen and chilled meat have arrived by rail for storage and distribution, and meat kept in cold storage has been inspected.

Several part cargoes of meat were imported from foreign ports during the year.

A complete record of al imported foodstuffs is kept, and the result of inspections made of meat and other food to which the regulations apply.

The following particulars refer to meat and other foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption during 1917 :—

On February 22 inspection was made of foodstuffs on board a steamship, and 66 lbs. of corned beef, 11 barrels of flour, 3 casks of biscuits, and a large quantity of preserved vegetables were found in an unsound condition. These damaged foodstuffs were used as feeding-stuff for pigs.

On March 7 225 lbs. of ox livers were found at the cold stores in a state of decomposition and unft for human food. These were well boiled and afterwards used as pigs' food.

On April 16 a part cargo of tinned meat was examined and 106 tins of corned beef found in a damaged condition and unfit for human consumption. This meat was allowed to be used for pigs' food after being well boiled.

A large consignment of tinned meat was inspected at the Transit Sheds on October 22, and 104 tins of corned beef was found in a damaged and unsound condition. This meat was allowed to be used as feeding-stuff for pigs.

All grain imported during the year was discharged in good condition.

The Local Government Board approved the appointment of the Chief Port Sanitary Officer (Inspector C. Hockley) to act under the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations. Three of the Inspectors of the Port Sanitary Staff possess the Meat and Food Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are 136 licensed Seamen's Lodging Houses in the district. These houses have been frequently inspected by night and day during the year. The premises are kept clean and the Bye-laws of the Barry Urban District Council in relation to the conduct of Seamen's Lodging Houses have been enforced.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The total imports and exports for Barry Docks for the year 1917 were 8,933,467 tons, as compared with 10,489, 734 tons for 1916, showing a decrease of 1,556,267 tons for 1917.

During the year 1917 3,713 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 4,337,764 tons entered the docks, compared with 3,990 vessels of 5,231,551 tons in 1916, a decrease of 277 vessels and 893,787 net registered tonnage for the past year.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In reporting upon the administration duties performed during the year under the powers possessed by the Port Sanitary Authority, I have pleasure in stating that the various Public Health Acts, Orders, Bye-laws, and Regulations have been carried out agreeably to all concerned.

I appreciate the courtesy and co-operation of H. M. Officers of Customs, of the Water Guard Staff, the Officers of the Board of Trade connected with shipping, also the dock officials of the Barry Railway Company, who, on all occasions, willingly offered any necessary assistance to the Port Sanitary Officers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE PICK,

Port Medical Officer of Health.